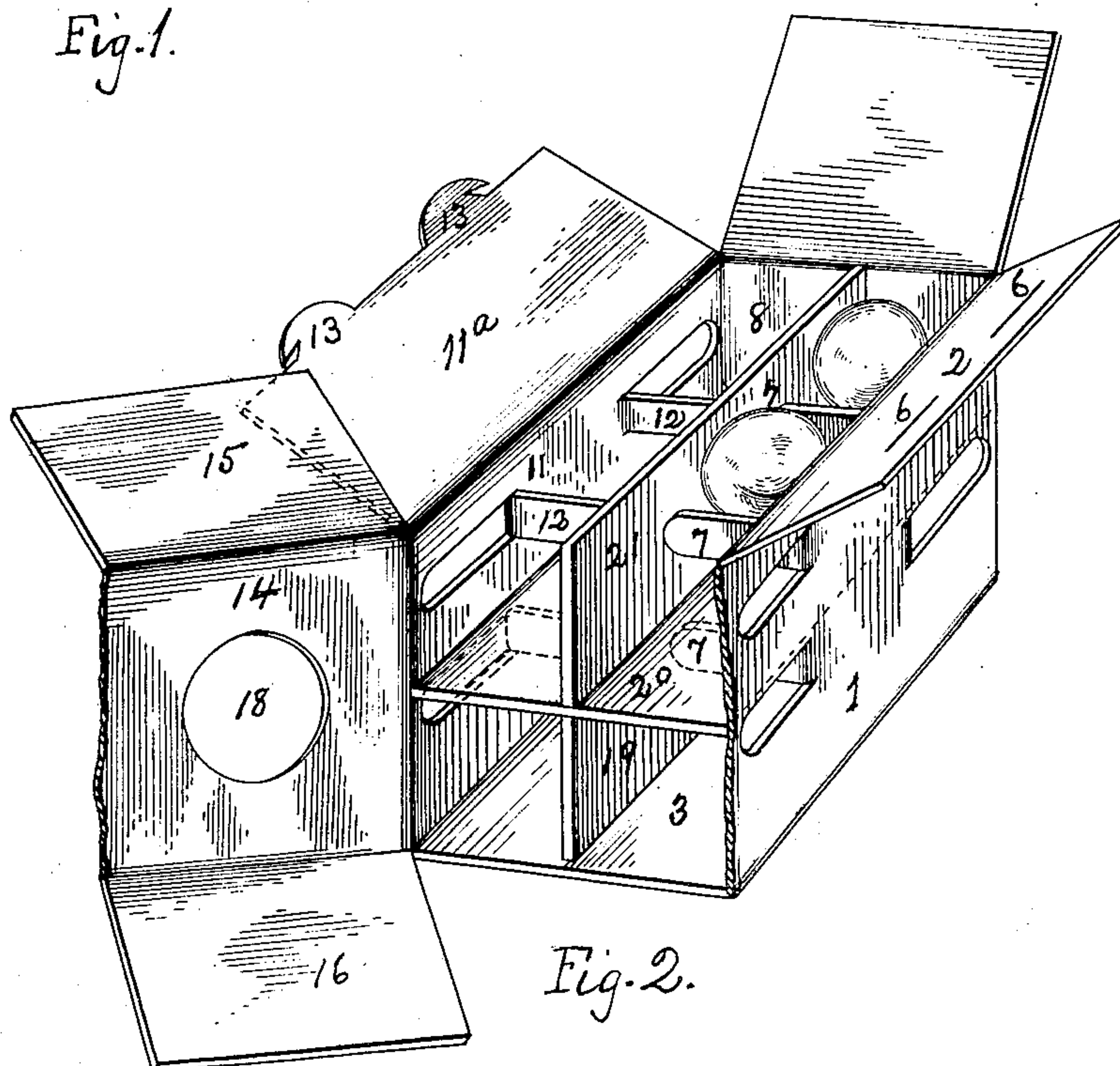
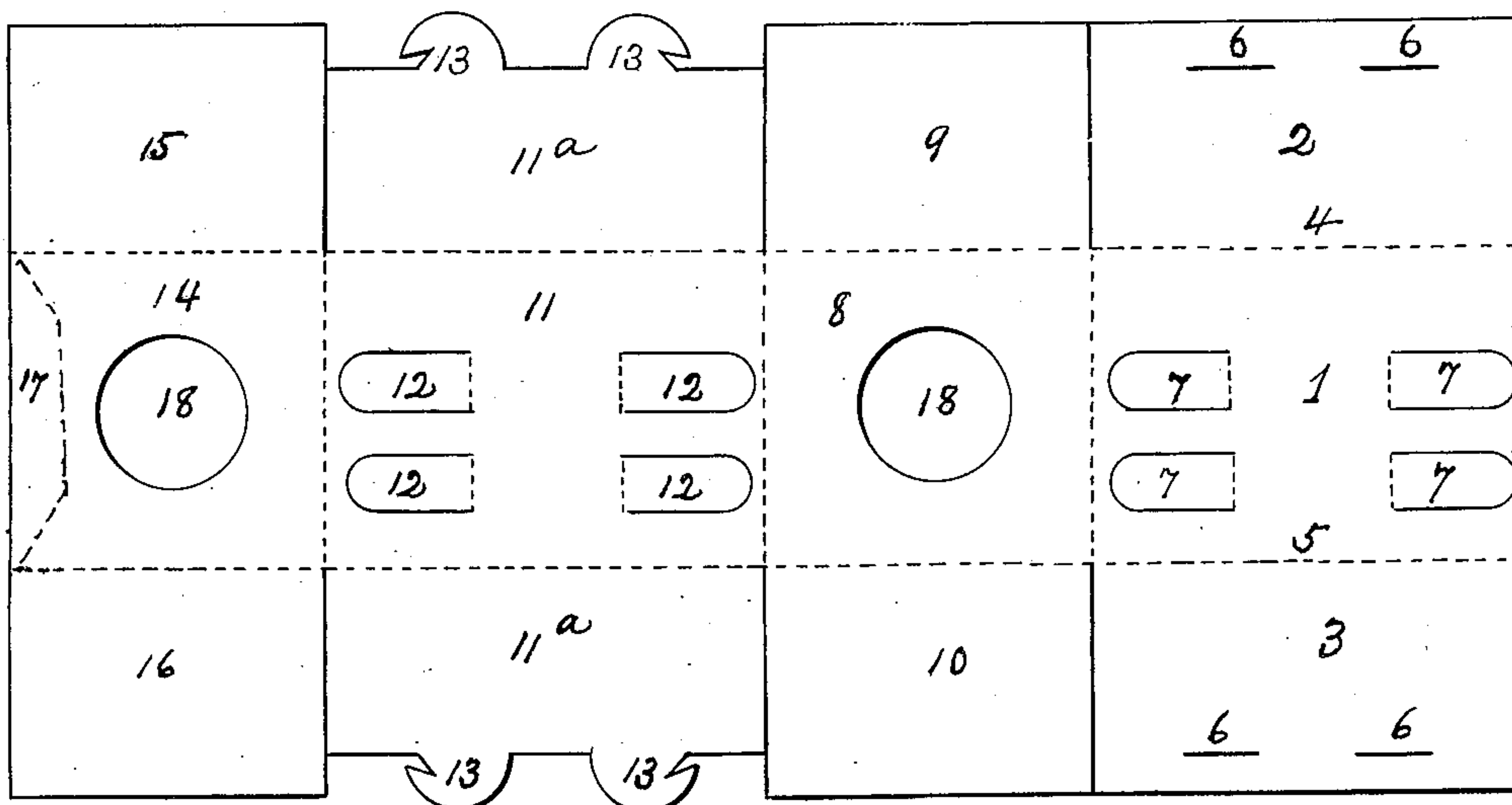


No. 814,069.

PATENTED MAR. 6, 1906.

I. NAYLOR.
PACKING BOX OR CARRIER FOR ORANGES.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1905.



Witnesses

А. Г. Купчин

C. M. Latchford

Inventor

Isaac Naylor

विष्णु

Wm. N. Bates

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC NAYLOR, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

PACKING-BOX OR CARRIER FOR ORANGES.

No. 814,069.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 6, 1906.

Application filed July 28, 1905. Serial No. 271,572.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC NAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Packing-Boxes or Carriers for Oranges, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in packing-boxes or carriers; and the object is to provide a proper packing-box or carrier convenient for packing and carrying oranges and similar fruits for transportation.

In the present commercial usages of growers and shippers each orange is wrapped in paper and any number or quantity packed in boxes for shipment, the result being that even when refrigeration is used during transportation there is much waste and loss in fruit. The fruit remaining in marketable condition is more or less deleteriously affected. In this plan of shipment the fruit exudes more or less moisture, so that at the contacting places of the paper it becomes saturated with the exudation emanating from the fruit, and the conditions speedily produce decay, which is communicated to other of the fruit and results in much loss. Should the fruit be shipped without wrappers and without refrigeration, the loss would be disastrous.

It is a primary object of the present invention to provide a packing-box or carrier so ventilated that the fruit may be packed therein separated from each other in a natural and dry state and carried in transportation with a minimum of damage.

I avoid the defects in the present mode of packing by the construction and arrangement of the paper packing-box illustrated in the annexed drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view of the paper blank from which the box is made up. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the box made up, partly broken away and showing the partitions arranged in position, with two of the oranges indicated in as many receptacles.

Referring to the drawings to be taken as a part of this specification, Fig. 1 shows the complete blank from which the box is made up. This blank is of paper of such strength and rigidity as to fit it for the usages for which it is intended and is of such superficial area as to be made up into a box of a capacity to take in the number of oranges intended to be shipped therein. It may be stated that in the box illustrated twelve oranges may be

placed, six in a layer and two layers high, the layers and oranges separated from each other by partitions, as indicated. The blank is composed of an end section 1, constituting one side of the box, which section 1 is provided with top and bottom flaps 2 3, integral therewith, but made flexible in connection thereto by score-lines 4 5. In the top and bottom flaps are made locking-slits 6 for the well-known purpose. In the side section 1 are cut tongues 7, constituting partition-pieces when directed at right angles to the inner face of the section and adapted in such position to divide that portion of the box into three compartments. At the inner end of the side section 1 is a square section 8, integrally but flexibly connected thereto and provided with flaps 9 10, which turn inwardly and lie against the faces of the top and bottom flaps of the section 1 and extend about one-half of the length of the box. To the end section 8 is flexibly connected a side section 11, constituting one side of the box and formed or provided with longitudinally-disposed tongues 12, the loose ends of which are directed outwardly or toward the ends of the side section, so that the tongues may be bent inwardly and directly across the box and divide it into three parts or receptacles. The section 11 is provided with upper and lower flaps 11^a, provided with locking-ears 13, which interlock with the locking-slits 6 in the flaps of section 1. To the section 11 is flexibly connected the second end section 14, provided with oppositely-disposed side flaps 15 16, which turn inwardly and lie under the flaps of the side pieces of the box. At the loose or free edge is made a paste-flap 17, adapted to turn in against the side of the box and there be secured by cementation. In each end section of the box is made a central opening 18, which affords free ventilation through the box and all the compartments thereof. In the box is arranged a central vertical partition 19, extending the length thereof and vertically one-half the height thereof, and on the upper edge of this partition 19 is supported a horizontally-positioned partition 20; fitted to the interior of the box, and on the partition 20 is a partition 21, extending longitudinally of the box and vertically occupying the one-half thereof.

It will be perceived that the partition-tongues when raised or turned to stand transversely across the box, reaching one-half the distance thereof, substantially constitute di-

visions between the compartments for the reception of the fruit and that the openings from which the tongues were lifted or removed serve to provide lateral ventilation 5 to the fruit and also that the openings in the ends of the box afford opportunity for the air to circulate through the box and about the fruit arranged therein. It will also be observed that the tongues do not extend entirely across the compartments formed between the sides of the box and the faces of the vertical partitions, that the tongues are free to have somewhat of a swinging lateral and yielding movement, yet the fruit will be 10 held safely in the cells and not be damaged, as when a rigid separating medium is employed. The partition-tongues are made narrow enough to only contact with the fruit about the middle thereof and hold the same 15 in position in the cells or compartments and so that it never comes in contact. It will be further observed that the openings made by the turned-in tongues and the end openings in the box afford complete lateral and longitudinal ventilation to and about the fruit and 20 that the fruit is never in positive contact, which is the main source of decay.

It is the purpose to sell the boxes and the fruit therein as "original packages" of one

dozen; but of course a lesser number may be 30 sold therefrom and the remainder be left for future sales.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 35

A packing-box for oranges of the character described, comprising a box-blank adapted to be folded into a rectangular form, and provided with narrow tongues cut from the sides thereof and adapted to be turned on their 40 bases to stand transversely half-way across the box, a detachable vertical partition extending longitudinally the length of the box and positioned between the free ends of the lower tongues and reaching one-half the 45 height thereof, a detachable horizontal partition supported by said vertical partition and a longitudinal vertical partition disposed on the said horizontal partition and positioned between the free ends of the upper turned-in 50 tongues.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ISAAC NAYLOR.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. FLETCHER.

C. M. LATCHFORD.